

transferring the rejected claims here to continue prosecution of those claims. The claims introduced in the present application correspond to the rejected claims of the parent application as indicated in the table set forth below.

<u>Present Application</u>	<u>Parent Application</u>
claim 24 (independent)	claim 24 (independent)
claims 25-27	claims 27-29,
claims 28-29	claims 91-92
claims 30-31	claims 30-31
claims 32-33	claims 50-51
claims 34-39	claims 32-37
claim 40	claim 93
claims 41-43	claims 45-47
claim 44	claims 105
claims 45-46	claims 48-49
claims 47-54	claims 83-90
claim 55 (independent)	claim 38 (independent)
claim 56	claim 40
claim 57	claim 104
claim 58	claim 55
claims 59-62	claims 41-44
claims 63-65	claims 52-54
claim 66	claim 106
claims 67-76	claims 94-103
claim 77 (independent)	claim 78 (independent)
claim 78	claim 80
claims 79-80	claims 114-115
claims 81-82	claims 81-82
claims 83-85	claims 116-118
claims 86-88	claims 111-113

In the parent application, the Examiner rejected claims 78 and 80-82, now numbered as claims 77, 78, and 80-81, respectively, under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Entenmann et al. (Entenmann) in view of the article by Hester. The Examiner takes the position that Entenmann differs from the rejected claims only because it lacks a teaching of the use of DNIS for selecting from a plurality of services. Therefore, the Examiner relies on Hester to fill

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that void, indicating that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to incorporate the use of DNIS within the lottery system of Entenmann. However, there is no mention or showing in Entenmann of a plurality of lottery services being concurrently operated. Without an explicit indication in Entenmann, it is only with hindsight that the Examiner is able to envision that use of DNIS for selecting one of a plurality of services (in the event Entenmann disclosed them) may be desirable in a system such as Entenmann's. Accordingly, even if Hester does disclose use of DNIS, Applicant urges the Examiner to reconsider whether a combination of the two references is appropriate.

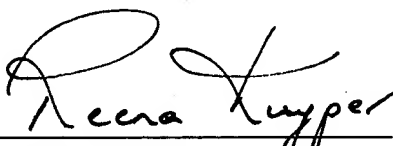
In addition, with respect to claims 24-55 and 83-118 of the parent application, the Examiner rejected them under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Entenmann in view of Hester, and further in view of Barr and Muller et al. (Muller). In particular, with respect to claims 25-26 and 39 of the parent application, it should be noted that they were canceled. Also, with respect to claims 107-110 of the parent application, it should be noted that those claims remain in the parent application. Claims 24, 27-38, 40-55, 78, 80-106, and 111-118 transferred here are now numbered consecutively as claims 24-88. Again, with respect to these claims, Applicant urges the same reasons urged above that defy a combination of Entenmann with Hester.

Moreover, a combination of Entenmann with Hester is void of a teaching of a "distinct indicia or bar code co-related to at least a portion of the identification number provided on the ticket." The Examiner looks to Barr and Muller to satisfy this void. The mere fact that the Examiner must combine four references to attempt to satisfy Applicant's claims appears to be a stretch. At any rate, Applicant requests the Examiner to reconsider her rejection for the simple

reason that there is no explicit suggestion in the primary reference (Entenmann) that invites a combination such as one the Examiner has asserted.

Favorable reconsideration and allowance of claims 24-88 is respectfully requested

Respectfully submitted,

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